

Your obedient servant, W. F. L.

(Written Expressly for this Journal)

[illegible]

ally expected of us. The unionists assert that much the increased superiority of Continental manufacturing industry is the result of the more systematic and skilful use of the science of the evidence taken in connection with the Sheffield Commission illustrations; but too clearly the manner in which English skill and enterprise is driven abroad by the folly of the men themselves. The general improvement of every kind, and the consequent improvements of every kind on the Continent, the trade-guilds long pursued a somewhat similar policy, and with like results, and the effects of recent wars and revolutions being to our disadvantage. The improvement of the condition of these guilds, a change has come over the spirit of their dream. They are yielding to the inspiration of the age, and it is now found that exactly in proportion to the removal of the old trade restrictions to the expansion of the industry, the condition of the workers has become more fully developed, and employment has become for a larger number of workers; just as, in England, the spread of trades unionism tends to produce results of a contrary nature. Some mangle-makers in Lancashire, for example, have been driven out of their homes by the men who have just started the "Free Labour Registration Society, for the mutual assistance and co-operation of employed and employers."

It is admitted by most people that it is desirable to place the blind in the employment of children, and that they may not be deprived, through lack of ability or the cupidity of their parents, from acquiring the education so essential to them in after life. It is unquestionably a difficult matter to legislate upon, and I know not but it is my impression that before them, Mr. Walpole, Lord John Manners, &c., Sir John Pakington have been enabled to prepare a scheme, which is now before a select committee of the House of Commons.

Connection with the leading article in the *Herald* of April 23rd, relative to the appearance at statements respecting the state of the New South Wales labour market, it may not be amiss to point out the positive cruelty of such misstatements. It is a cruel and untrue statement to say that the unionists, in deterring skilled workers from coming out to a country where there exists plenty of room for their services. Here we have the miners of Cornwall in great distress, actually enduring the pangs of starvation, and the men of the Cornish tin-mining district, writing to the *Daily Examiner* on the subject states that:—"In consequence of the depression the price of tin and copper, upwards of 300 mines have been abandoned, and thousands of miners have been thrown out of employment. The price of tin has fallen from £90 to about £40 or £42 per ton, and is chiefly owing to the large foreign tin discoveries which have been made of late years. Now this class of workers would form a most valuable addition to the population of New South Wales, and assist largely in utilising its mineral resources, the richness of which is abundantly illustrated by the numerous specimens exhibited in the Australian department of the Paris Exhibition. The Hon. the Colonial Secretary is empowered to assist in placing the means of emigration before these people, or how far the New South Wales Government is prepared or willing to make arrangements for bringing out a number of them, and the Hon. the Colonial Secretary is asked to state the facilities afforded these Cornish miners for the purpose of coming to a land where their technical knowledge would prove so useful, they would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity. It is not of course a question of the number of men, but of the right class of workers, and it would be a matter of regret were they lost.

The movement commenced in Sydney in favour of establishing an asylum for the blind has excited some interest here amongst those to whom it has come to the notice of the public. It is a movement so benevolent it is almost impossible to imagine. The multiplicity of blind asylums in this country tended to render the spectacle of a sightless vagrant exceedingly rare, and has opened up various channels for the employment of the blind. A large proportion of the trained blind worker. Incredible as it may appear, blind sewing-machine workers are not uncommon in London. They can be sew, and make button-holes as deftly as workmen who enjoy the blessing of sight.

In the Easton Road, a large number of blind people are regularly employed in various trades, and when at Edinburgh, I visited the blind asylum in that city, where many were witnessed at work in the most skilful manner. I saw blind male and female artisans, working industriously at their various handicrafts. Some were engaged weaving pretty-coloured cocoanut matting, others making hearthbricks, while a few were busy manufacturing the beautiful and useful articles of the sewing of the parts together, &c., being performed by the blind people. In the same way might be witnessed the making of pipes, baskets, toys, and an immense variety of articles of utility or ornament, the manufacture of which furnish the blind with a means for the blind, and tends to enliven their otherwise sadly monotonous existence. Elsewhere, I have seen blind tailors and shoemakers, and occasionally blind publishers, my serials are written by a woman, whose sense of touch is so acute that she distinguishes the *Times* from the *Daily News*, *Punch*, *the Fun*, and so on. Dr. A. Beckett seemed to prefer home system of treatment. Where practicable, it is better to keep the patient at home, to be remembered that, unlike the deaf, or the lame, the blind are not having a liking for each other's company. There exists a secret but all-powerful feeling of sympathy between them, of the force of which we have many recorded instances. This renders them more susceptible to the conditions, and real pleasure to our poor sightless fellow-creatures. At the same time, the blind are so wholly helpless that they are unfit for anything as an asylum. As Mr. James Gray, himself suffering from blindness, writes, "The only consolation of the blind man's endowment is that just the same the sighted in the same right, and the same of life himself, only that, being deprived of the sense of seeing, the remaining senses are sharpened to a degree that would be almost insupportable if not trusted." The institution in the Easton Road, before referred to, was founded by a blind lady, Mrs. Gilbert, daughter of the Bishop of Chichester; while encouraging blind people employment on a large scale, she has been successful in inducing the sighted to encourage them (where practicable) to work home, supplying them at cost price with material for their pursuit. The average earnings of the blind in this country is stated to be ten shillings per week. The females, being on the whole, more industrious than male labour in this country, earn much less, sufficient to prevent them, as a rule, from becoming a burden to their families. In America, far greater attention is paid to the education of the blind than in this country. The case of the blind is the object of my visit to the Edinburgh asylum, where workers were classified as follows:—Basket makers, 25; mattress makers, 9; mat makers, 17; weavers, 15; mangle makers, 8; hampers and teaers, 10; attending earing mangle, 4; mangle makers, 2; sundry employments, 4. In addition to these many others were employed as assistants, also a number of girls in the female asylum. Visiting a blind man, I was told that he had been blind for some similar degree of success in the same line of his labours of the blind. But, in every case, the manual or matron was a person whose patience, good temper, discretion, and kindness were always to be relied upon. It is a sad thing to see the blind, and to see their efforts will fail, as they have, and there is no one to fall elsewhere. Get your right man in the right place, give him a suitable building, furnish him with the requisite funds, and New South Wales will long be able to approach itself with a more neglected condition of the poor blind dwellers of fertile soil.

But my letter is spreading out, and no allusion being made to the Murphy riots at Birmingham, on Sunday, which will be the subject of the next issue, Charity children at St. Paul's, the Volunteer, and the public, and a host of other topics which have engaged public attention here. However, in submission to the editor's fiat, which bids me write thus far and no farther, I will close for this time, and leave the further in being enabled to record the election of Mr. William McArthur, brother of the Hon. Alexander McArthur, to the important office of Sheriff of the City of London. Australian influence is certainly becoming in the

JOHN PLUMMER

A most flagrant case of neglect of duty, accompanied by a brutal and unprovoked assault upon a poor man, which has been the subject of a proved against an inspector of the Wilkes's, a clergyman, named Manley. The magistrates fined the defendant £6 for the double offence, and it is probable that he will be relieved of a responsibility which he manifestly is unable to discharge properly.

VICTIMS OF CARBONIC ACID GAS.—Two men, their lives on Monday, at the Montague Ho, Brewery, Bristol; the one through imprudence, the other through attempting to save the life of his companion. The latter was killed by the fumes of a large beer vat, and one of the men descended to a proper examination had been made. He almost immediately fell a victim to the fumes of carbonic acid gas, and fell to the bottom. Another of the men was also killed, and the other was overpowered. Both men were quite dead when the

[FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT]

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Downloaded from <http://ajphaphysoc.org/> on November 10, 2014

[illegible]

Year.	No. of deaths.	Mean temp. of month.	Mean height of barometer.	Per-centage of days over 50° Fahr. during the year.	Mean amount of rain in inches.	Mean amount of days rain.	Temp.
1859 ...	183	59.1	30.11	4.67	...	...	...
1860 ...	222	50	30.28	11.95	15	...	...
1861 ...	92	51	29.77	4.77	12	...	...
1862 ...	190	52.5	30.12	10.45	11	...	...
1863 ...	195	51.5	29.96	1.41	8	...	...
1864 ...	185	52.5	30.12	10.45	11	...	...

[illegible]

1865 . . . 106 51.0 20-15 1-48 13 5-3
1866 . . . 106 51.0 20-15 1-48 13 5-3
1867 . . . 130 54.5 - 80+14 2-62 11 2-3
1868 . . . 130 54.5 - 80+14 2-62 11 2-3

9 years . . . 128 51.8 29-97 4-43 10

highest reading of the thermometer in the shade, as registered by the Sydney Observatory during the month of July last, was 91.3° F. (33.5° C.) on the 19th at 10 A.M. The prevailing direction of wind, W.N.W. The barometric pressure (29.6) was observed on the 26th, when the thermometer stood at 79.0° F. (26.1° C.) at 10 A.M. The thermometer stood at 80.0° F. (26.7° C.) at 10 A.M. on the 27th, and 80.0° F. (26.7° C.) on the 28th. The greatest humidity (79) on the 29th, and least (40) on the 30th. The greatest fall of rain was on the 28th, 1.17 inches. The amount of lightning, 10 discharges were observed during the month.

showing the Deaths of Males and Females registered in the city of Sydney, from 31st July, 1867, distinguishing those 3 years of age.

Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.
1867 . . . 106 51.0 20-15 1-48 13 5-3	1867 . . . 106 51.0 20-15 1-48 13 5-3	1867 . . . 106 51.0 20-15 1-48 13 5-3	1867 . . . 106 51.0 20-15 1-48 13 5-3
1868 . . . 130 54.5 - 80+14 2-62 11 2-3	1868 . . . 130 54.5 - 80+14 2-62 11 2-3	1868 . . . 130 54.5 - 80+14 2-62 11 2-3	1868 . . . 130 54.5 - 80+14 2-62 11 2-3
1869 . . . 130 54.5 - 80+14 2-62 11 2-3	1869 . . . 130 54.5 - 80+14 2-62 11 2-3	1869 . . . 130 54.5 - 80+14 2-62 11 2-3	1869 . . . 130 54.5 - 80+14 2-62 11 2-3

Population Census 1901.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Population of Wad.
7,320	4	8	4	6			17	0.28
2,100	2	10	1	1			4	0.06
3,904	8	5	1		1		10	0.15
4,515	3	2		3			6	0.09
2,086	1	1		1			2	0.03
10,959	10	7	9	8			34	0.51
5,045	1	1		1			2	0.03
6,061	2	4	3				11	0.15
50,394	36	28	30	31	5	130	630	

Quarrel of the islands in Port Jackson.

of the Births and Deaths registered in each of the four districts forming the Metropolitan Division, during month of July, 1907.

Births.	Deaths.
---------	---------

Population Group	Total.		Male.		Female.		Per centage of Deaths of "Deaths"
	Total.	Female.	Total.	Female.	Total.	Female.	
54,969	126	125	261	260	61	130	0.25
8,947	12	8	30	2	4	7	0.17
1,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.10
4,226	16	11	27	7	3	10	0.25
3,701	2	2	62	116	9	8	0.26
6,791	16	15	31	8	6	14	0.21
1,000	3	3	8	3	1	1	0.10
4,647	12	7	10	3	7	10	0.18
4,553	8	11	18	4	1	4	0.14
54,969	225	490	120	30	351	9.34	

showing the Classification of Diseases which were held to be necessary and over 2 years, and the proportion of deaths from each cause, in Sydney, during the months of 1907.

Causes of Death.	Under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years.	Total.	Percentage.
Contagious diseases.....	50	12	62	30.77
Diphtheria.....	5	13	18	8.81
Scarlet fever.....	24	34	58	28.22
Typhoid fever.....	1	1	2	0.98
Measles.....	1	0	1	0.49
Whooping cough.....	0	0	0	0.00
Tuberculosis.....	0	0	0	0.00
All causes.....	54	66	120	58.92
Diphtheria.....	1	1	2	0.98
Scarlet fever.....	1	1	2	0.98
Typhoid fever.....	1	1	2	0.98
Measles.....	1	1	2	0.98
Whooping cough.....	1	1	2	0.98
Tuberculosis.....	1	1	2	0.98
All causes.....	54	66	120	58.92
Diphtheria.....	1	1	2	0.98
Scarlet fever.....	1	1	2	0.98
Typhoid fever.....	1	1	2	0.98
Measles.....	1	1	2	0.98
Whooping cough.....	1	1	2	0.98
Tuberculosis.....	1	1	2	0.98
All causes.....	54	66	120	58.92
Diphtheria.....	1	1	2	0.98
Scarlet fever.....	1	1	2	0.98
Typhoid fever.....	1	1	2	0.98
Measles.....	1	1	2	0.98
Whooping cough.....	1	1	2	0.98
Tuberculosis.....	1	1	2	0.98
All causes.....	54	66	120	58.92
Diphtheria.....	1	1	2	0.98
Scarlet fever.....	1	1	2	0.98
Typhoid fever.....	1	1	2	0.98
Measles.....	1	1	2	0.98
Whooping cough.....	1	1	2	0.98
Tuberculosis.....	1	1	2	0.98
All causes.....	54	66	120	58.92
Diphtheria.....	1	1	2	0.98
Scarlet fever.....	1	1	2	0.98
Typhoid fever.....	1	1	2	0.98
Measles.....	1	1	2	0.98
Whooping cough.....	1	1	2	0.98
Tuberculosis.....	1	1	2	0.98
All causes.....	54	66	120	58.92
Diphtheria.....	1	1	2	0.98
Scarlet fever.....	1	1	2	0.98
Typhoid fever.....	1	1	2	0.98
Measles.....	1	1	2	0.98
Whooping cough.....	1	1	2	0.98
Tuberculosis.....	1	1	2	0.98
All causes.....	54	66	120	58.92
Diphtheria.....	1	1	2	0.98
Scarlet fever.....	1	1	2	0.98
Typhoid fever.....	1	1	2	0.98
Measles.....	1	1	2	0.98
Whooping cough.....	1	1	2	0.98
Tuberculosis.....	1	1	2	0.98
All causes.....	54	66	120	58.92
Diphtheria.....	1	1	2	0.98
Scarlet fever.....	1	1	2	0.98
Typhoid fever.....	1	1	2	0.98
Measles.....	1	1	2	0.98
Whooping cough.....	1	1	2	0.98
Tuberculosis.....	1	1	2	0.98
All causes.....	54	66	120	58.92
Diphtheria.....	1	1	2	0.98
Scarlet fever.....	1	1	2	0.98
Typhoid fever.....	1	1	2	0.98
Measles.....	1	1	2	0.98
Whooping cough.....	1	1	2	0.98
Tuberculosis.....	1	1	2	0.98
All causes.....	54	66	120	58.92
Diphtheria.....	1	1	2	0.98
Scarlet fever.....	1	1	2	0.98
Typhoid fever.....	1	1	2	0.98
Measles.....	1	1	2	0.98
Whooping cough.....	1	1	2	0.98
Tuberculosis.....	1	1	2	0.98
All causes.....	54	66	120	58.92
Diphtheria.....	1	1	2	0.98
Scarlet fever.....	1	1	2	0.98
Typhoid fever.....	1	1	2	0.98
Measles.....	1	1	2	0.98
Whooping cough.....	1	1	2	0.98
Tuberculosis.....	1	1	2	0.98
All causes.....	54	66	120	58.92
Diphtheria.....	1	1	2	0.98
Scarlet fever.....	1	1	2	0.98
Typhoid fever.....	1	1	2	0.98
Measles.....	1	1	2	0.98
Whooping cough.....	1	1	2	0.9

[illegible]

Upper Ten Thousand Bouquet, New Mown Hay
Gosnell and Co.'s PRINCE OF WALES'S
UMF.
Gosnell and Co.'s PRINCESS ALEXANDRA'S
UMF.
Gosnell and Co.'s ESSENCIA DE YLANGH-
PERFUME.
Gosnell and Co.'s JOCKEY CLUB PERFUME.
Gosnell and Co.'s BLOSSOM OF HONET-
LE PERFUME.
Gosnell and Co.'s LA NOBLESSE PERFUME.
Gosnell and Co.'s LA NOBLESSE POMADE.
Gosnell and Co.'s LA NOBLESSE SOAP.
Gosnell and Co.'s EXTRA HIGHLY SCENTED
TOOTH POWDER.
Gosnell and Co.'s CHERRY TOOTH PASTE
is superior to any Tooth Powder; gives the teeth a
whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and
is pleasant to the fragrance of the breath.
Gosnell and Co.'s HAIR DYE, certain to produce

Black, Brown or Black, of good natural colour. It possibly injures the hair, has no disagreeable colour, and is easily washed out.

GOSNELL and Co.'s PATENT TRICHOGRAPH, the inventor HARRY BRUSH, the peculiar mechanism of which secures the hair in two operations of combing and polishing simultaneously.

N. GOSNELL and Co., Performers by appointment to Majesty, the Princess of Wales, &c.

PATENT MECHANICAL CHAIR, FOR
DRESSING, DYEING, AND FINISHING
Woolen and Worsted Manufactures, of the
wool and sole manufacturers, JOHN GOSNELL and
Ed Bull Wharf, 93, Upper Thames-street, late of 12,
King's Court, Lombard-street, London.

LAWSON'S WATERPROOF for Boots and Shoes,
Coats, Covers of Carriages, &c. The highest
quality as an article of protection from the
weather, London, and from many distinguished indi-

Agents for export, **JOHN GOSNELL and CO.,**
11, Wharf, 99, Upper Thames-st., London.
Above goods to be obtained at all times of Messrs.
KEATINGE MACNAG and CO., Sydney.

KEATINGE'S—The only safe and essential
remedy for all ages.
They speak to the taste, and may be given to the most
sensitive children. Sold in packets, at 1s and 2s. Freely
exported by **KEATINGE and CO.,** Sydney.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, and INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION
are effectually cured by **KEATINGE'S**
LOZENGES, which are daily recommended by
physically-Testimonials from the most eminent
doctors, and the Surgeon-General, and may be
used remedy for cough and all disorders of the lungs,
and throat.

For sale, at all times of various street, by **T. KEATINGE,**
at 79, St. Paul's Church-yard, London. Sold retail.

Two following is the Registrar-General's Report on the Vital Statistics of Sydney and Suburbs during the Month of July, 1907.

The number of births recorded in the City of Sydney during July, 1907, was 265, males 134, females 131, and 26 shows the average of the same month in the preceding 4 years, and 131 the average of the deaths of the month.

The deaths of infants under 1 year, 60 males and 61 females, being 9 above the average of the corresponding month of the years 1903 to 1906.

The deaths of 100 of a fatalistic order comprised the whole of the deaths of the zymotic class, and bore a proportion of 8777 per cent. to the aggregate mortality of the month.

Eighty-four deaths of children under 5 years of age, 42 males, of the respective ages of 25, 26, 50, 55, and 87 years, died from fractures and contusions; 2 males, aged 32 and 40 years, from drowning; and 2 male, and 1 female, from other causes.

The infantile mortality was at the rate of 42.3 per cent. per annum.

The following table exhibits the mortality of children under 5 years for the year, and corresponding month of the preceding triennial period:-

Under 5 years.	Total deaths.	Per-centage of death to total deaths.	
1902.	50	150	33.33
1903.	38	120	31.66
1904.	42	120	35.00
1905.	37	106	34.90
1906.	40	110	36.36
1907.	54	120	45.00

The deaths in the city of Sydney, the mean temperature in the shade, mean height of barometer, and rain-fall during the month of July, for the last nine years, and of comms in the atmosphere for the periods indicated, were as following:							
Periods.		No. of deaths.	Mean temp.	Mean height of barometer.	No. of days rain.	Amount of rain.	Mean of days.
			Mean temp.	Mean height of barometer.	No. of days rain.	Amount of rain.	Mean of days.
July	1839	160	50.1	30.61	4	0.07	9 ...
	1860	222	50.3	30.24	1	0.01	9 ...
	1861	92	51.1	29.77	7	0.77	12 ...
	1862	100	51.0	30.00	1	0.01	12 ...
	1863	139	51.3	30.16	9	1.41	8 2 5
	1864	129	51.5	30.15	8	0.81	10 8 2
	1865	106	51.0	30.25	1	0.01	10 8 2
	1866	128	52.9	30.16	2	0.22	11 3 5
	1867	130	54.0	30.15	4	0.43	7 3 0
Mean of 9 years	128	51.8	29.96	4.43	10		

The highest reading of the thermometer in the shade was, as registered at the Sydney Observatory during the month of July last, was (10.5) on the 27th, and the lowest: (40.3) on the 9th,—the prevailing direction of wind, N. by E. The greatest amount of temperature (27.0) was observed on the 26th, when the thermometer fell from 67.0 to 45.0. The most equable temperature was on the 22nd, when the thermometer stood at 54.0 as the maximum to a minimum of 34.7, wind W. (greatest amount of humidity 74.0) on the 22nd, and the least amount 41.8. The greatest fall of rain was on the 27th, 1.77 inches. Number of days lightning, 2. 10 meteors were observed during

Ward.	Population, Census 1961.	Under 5 years.		Above 5 years.		Unspeci- fied.		Total.	Per centage of total popu- lation under 5 years of age.	Per centage of total deaths under 5 years of age.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Gipps	7,420	4	1	4	6	—	—	17	0.28	0.28
Seawick	4,240	2	10	1	1	—	—	28	0.63	0.63
Brianstone	9,304	5	1	—	1	—	—	10	0.10	0.10
Marquess	4,913	1	—	—	3	—	—	7	0.15	0.15
Seawick	4,240	3	9	—	—	—	—	12	0.28	0.28
Pitney	10,558	10	7	9	9	—	—	34	0.31	0.31
Phillip	5,919	9	9	—	—	—	—	18	0.30	0.30
Denash	6,661	2	4	—	—	—	—	11	0.15	0.15
Totals	50,204	36	28	20	31	—	—	130	0.26	0.26

District.	Births.			Deaths.			Per centage of Deaths to Births.
	Females.	Males.	Total.	Females.	Males.	Total.	
City of New York, 1881.							
Manhattan	56,840	124	125	261	60	61	0.23
Hudson	9,947	12	8	20	3	7	0.17
Yonkers	1,200	2	1	1	1	2	0.15
Newtown	4,236	10	11	27	7	8	0.10
Bedford and Roseton	1,471	38	30	62	16	26	0.30
Pattingdon	6,794	16	15	31	8	14	0.21
Courtside	1,000	1	1	1	1	2	0.10
St. George	6,647	17	19	3	7	10	0.18
St. Leonard	3,455	8	11	10	4	8	0.14
Total	95,686	252	228	460	126	591	

Cause of Death.	Under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years.	Total.	Proportion per cent.
Zymotic diseases.....	28	12	40	30.77
Constitutional diseases.....	4	13	17	12.91
Local diseases.....	24	34	58	43.92
Developmental diseases.....	4	12	16	12.15
Violent deaths.....	0	8	8	6.15
Causes not specified.....	0	8	8	6.09
All causes.....	64	66	130	100.00
Zymotic Diseases.—Measles, 12; scarlatina, 3; diphtheria, 5; group, 3; typhus, 3; enteric, 2; influenza, 1; dententery, 2; marasmus, 1.				

Constitutional Diseases.—Gout, 1; Dropsy, 1; cancer, 1;
tubercles, 1; phthisis, 10; hydrocephalus, 2.
Local Diseases.—Cephalitis, 1; apoplexy, 4; paralysis, 2;
convulsions, 8; brain disease, 1; heart disease, 6; bronchitis, 10;
pleurisy, 1; pneumonia, 6; lung disease, 2; enteritis, 1; liver
disease, 1; cystitis, 1.
Developmental Diseases.—Premature birth, 3; syphilis, 1;
teething, 3; paramecia, 1; old age, 3; atrophy, &c., 2.
Violence.—Fractures, &c., 5; burns, &c., 1; drowning, 2;
causes not specified or ill-defined, 6.

THO. J. JAGGERS, Registrar-General.

CAUTION.—THE GROSS FRAUDS which continue to be practiced by obscure manufacturers, more particularly in Germany, by imitating the Labels attached to **JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.'S PERFUMERY**, render it imperative upon the proprietors to **CAUTION** the public against such nefarious proceedings, and to request their friends and patrons to purchase only of respectable dealers, who import direct from **John Gosnell and Co., and** insist

RED BULL WHARF, 93, UPPER THAMES-ST.,
late of 12, Three King Court, Lombard-street, London,
E.C.

John Gosnell and Co.'s Select Perfumes: *Ros. Bouquet*,
Royal Yacht Club Bouquet, *Essence of Wood Violet*,
Victoria Bouquet, *Frangipani*, *Military Bouquet*, *The Bride's*
Bouquet, *Upper Ten Thousand Bouquet*, *New Mown Hay*
Bouquet.

John Gossnell and Co.'s PRINCE OF WALES
PERFUME.
John Gossnell and Co.'s PRINCESS ALEXANDRA'S
PERFUME.
John Gossnell and Co.'s ESSENCIA DE YLANG-
LANG PERFUME.
John Gossnell and Co.'s JOCKEY CLUB PERFUME.
John Gossnell and Co.'s BLOSSOM OF HONEY-
SUCKLE PERFUME.
John Gossnell and Co.'s LA NOBLESSE PERFUME.

John Gonnell and Co.'s **LA NOBLESSE POMADE**.
John Gonnell and Co.'s **LA NOBLESSE SOAP**.
John Gonnell and Co.'s **EXTRA HIGHLY SCENTED
TOILET AND NURSERY POWDER**.
John Gonnell and Co.'s **CHERRY TOOTH PASTE** is
greatly superior to any Tooth Powder; gives the teeth a
pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and
imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.
INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE, certain to produce
any shade, Brown or Black, of good natural color. It

cannot possibly injure the hair, has no disagreeable odour, and is easily applied.

John Gosnell and Co.'s PATENT TRICHOSTATON, or newly invented HAIR BRUSH, the peculiar mechanical construction of which accompanies the two operations of cleansing and polishing simultaneously.

JOHN GOSNELL and CO., Perfumers by appointment to her Majesty, the Princess of Wales, &c.

THE PATENT MECHANICAL HAIR BO-

THE PATENT MECHANICAL CHAIR FOR BRUSHING HAIR BY MACHINERY.
Patentees and sole manufacturers, JOHN GOSNELL and CO., Red Bull Wharf, 93, Upper Thames-street, late of 12, Three King Court, Lombard-street, London.

STRAWSON'S WATERPROOF for Boots and Shoes, Harness, Covers of Carriages, &c., &c. The highest testimonials as to its efficiency have been received from the Horse Guards, London, and from many distinguished indi-

WORM LOZENGES.—The only safe and effectual remedy for worms in persons of all ages. They are agreeable to the taste, and may be given to the most delicate children. Sold in packets, at 1s and 2s. Prepared

only by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION are effectually cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, which are daily recommended by the faculty—testimonials from the most eminent of whom may be inspected—as the most effectual, safe, speedy, and convenient remedy for cough and all disorders of the lungs, chest, and throat.

Sold in boxes and tins, of various sizes, by T. KEATING,

Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold retail
by all Druggists, &c.

S T O R E W E T H E R S .

Two lots of 12,000, travelling Southwards, will be
delivered where required.
30,000, first-class, on Darling Downs, &c., stations.

CATTLE.

Several lots of Store Cattle on the M'Intyre, Logan.

Darling Downs, &c.
For SALE by HENRY BEIT, & Wynyard-street.

au/nla.news-page146714

Printed and Published by JOHN FAIRFAX and JOHN
the Office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, Pitt and Rung-
rets, Monday, August 19th, 1967.